

Estimated Budgetary Effects of Title VII, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, for the Senate Amendment to H.R. 5376, the Build Back Better Act, as Posted on the Website of the Senate Democratic Leadership on December 17, 2021

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars										2022-2026	2022-2031
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031		
	Increases or Decreases (-) in Direct Spending											
Budget Authority	50,980	-2	0	1	-27	-38	-44	-50	-58	-71	50,952	50,691
Estimated Outlays	522	3,771	6,944	8,501	9,365	7,488	4,176	2,653	1,508	546	29,103	45,474

See <https://www.democrats.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Title%20VII%20Committee%20on%20Energy%20and%20Natural%20Resources.pdf>

Budget authority reflects appropriations specifically provided in title VII or amounts estimated by CBO.

The costs of title VII fall within budget functions 250 (general science, space, and technology), 270 (energy), 300 (natural resources and environment), 370 (commerce and housing credit), 800 (general government), and 950 (undistributed offsetting receipts).

The Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA) requires the annual sequestration of nonexempt mandatory spending programs. The Office of Management and Budget determines which accounts are subject to reductions under the BCA. Some of the accounts affected by title VII are subject to sequestration; this estimate reflects the effects of sequestration on those accounts.

Because of uncertainty concerning the timing of mineral receipts and the amount of spending for certain provisions affecting the Department of Energy, CBO cannot determine whether title VII would increase the deficit in any individual year after 2031. However, CBO estimates that, on balance, enacting title VII would not increase deficits after 2031.

Title VII contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.